

2012 JUN 27 AM 8:45

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORMSmith's Crossing Rural Water Association
Public Water Supply Name640014

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each **community** public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

- Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*
- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other _____

Date customers were informed: 6/25/12

- CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed: 1/1

- CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: Mogee CourierDate Published: 6/13/12

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 6/13/12

- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Monroe Allen President
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)6/7/12
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

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2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Currently our water comes from five wells. Two draws groundwater from the Catahoula Aquifer and two draws from Citronelle Aquifer the other draws from the MOCN Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

One Source Water Assessment has been completed and is available for our customers upon request. Please contact us if you would like a copy of this report.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a

variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Our board meets monthly on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p. m. at our office (880 Simpson HWY 149, Magee, MS). The association conducts its annual membership meeting on the second Tuesday of February. Time and place is designated on the water bills and an ad is placed in local newspaper prior to annual meeting. This is a very important meeting which all customers are encouraged to attend.

Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference - try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants can, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Additional Information for Lead and Fluoride

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Additional information for Fluoridation:

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" the SMITH'S CROSSING RURAL WATER ASSN is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 56.99999999999993%%.

A Message from MSDH Concerning Radiological Sampling

In accordance with Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007 – December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during and audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2013 If you have any question, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601-576-7518.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u> or <u>MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL</u> , or <u>TT</u> , or <u>MRDL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	1	1.1	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.68	0.08	1.39	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2011	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.1	1.2	2011	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which
<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>AL</u>	<u>Your</u> <u>Water</u>	<u>Sample</u> <u>Date</u>	<u># Samples</u> <u>Exceeding AL</u>	<u>Exceeds</u> <u>AL</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions	
Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Steve Womack
Address:
P. O. Box 956, 880 Simpson Hwy 149
Magee, MS 39111
Phone: 601 849-4631
Fax: 601 849-4821
E-Mail: scwa@hughes.net

Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association 2011 Consumer Confidence Report

Is my water safe? We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed consumers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions? Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA's Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from? Currently, our water comes from two wells. They draw groundwater from the Calhoun Aquifer and two draws from the Chatham Aquifer. The other draws from the MCOU supply.

Source water assessment and its availability: One Source Water Assessment has been completed and is available for our customers upon request. Please contact us if you would like a copy of this report.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water? Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land, it picks up substances that are naturally occurring or result from urban, industrial, agricultural, residential, commercial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pollutants can also be introduced into water bodies from land. Contaminants, including synthetic and naturally occurring chemicals, such as pesticides and herbicides, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban, industrial, agricultural, residential, commercial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pollutants can also be introduced into water bodies from land. Contaminants, including synthetic and naturally occurring chemicals, such as pesticides and herbicides, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban, industrial, agricultural, residential, commercial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pollutants can also be introduced into water bodies from land.

How can I get involved? Our board meets monthly on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at our office (200 Simpson Hwy 149, Maggie, MS). The association conducts an all-membership meeting on the second Tuesday of February. Time and place is displayed on the website and an ad is placed in local newspapers prior to annual meeting. This is a great opportunity for all customers to be involved in the process.

- Conservation Tips:** Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per day or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference. For one thing, you can conserve water by taking shorter showers and turning off the tap while brushing your teeth. Here are some tips to help you conserve water:
- Take short showers - a 5-minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 20 gallons for a bath.
 - Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving, and when you are soaping your hands.
 - Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save you up to 700 gallons a month.
 - Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
 - Water plants only when necessary.
 - Fix leaky faucets and toilets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food coloring in the tank and wait 15 to 20 minutes. If the color appears in the bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Flushing a toilet with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
 - Adjust sprinklers so they only water lawns and gardens. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
 - Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce each other's water bill.

- Source Water Protection Tips:** Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water sources in several ways:
- Get involved in your watershed for more information.
 - Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden pesticides and herbicides. They contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
 - Pick up after your pets.
 - If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water courses and consider connecting to a public water system.
 - Dispose of chemicals properly. Take used motor oil to a recycling center.
 - Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or water protection organization in your community and consider to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to learn more about watershed protection organizations.
 - Organize a storm drain cleaning project with your local government or water supplier. Spread a message near to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Properly Dispose of Oil - Don't Dump It Down the Drain".
 - Check your tires. Professionals and distributors have free kits available to remind residents that storm drains don't drain directly into your local water body.
 - Cross-Contamination Control Barriers: The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unintended or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and inspecting for that no contaminants can enter any water conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if necessary, answer your questions and assist you in installing it if that is necessary.
 - Backflow preventer (water heaters not included)
 - Underground pipe inspection system
 - Pool or hot tub (plugged lids not included)
 - Addition source(s) of water on the property
 - Downspout

Additional Information for Lead and Fluoride: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Smith's Crossing Rural Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the source of materials used in pipes, solder, or fittings. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/lead.

Additional Information for Fluoridation: In compliance with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies" the SMITH'S CROSSING RURAL WATER ASSOCIATION is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year that average fluoride levels were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 7. The percentage of months in which fluoride levels were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.2 ppm was 71.3 percent. All community public water supplies were required to provide quarterly for individualized beginning in January 2011. Your public water supply is required to provide quarterly for individualized beginning in January 2011. Your public water supply is required to provide quarterly for individualized beginning in January 2011. Your public water supply is required to provide quarterly for individualized beginning in January 2011.

Water Quality Data Table: In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA's enforcement regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists the drinking water contaminants that are detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. In low levels, these substances are generally not harmful to your health. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have beneficial value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The SDWA or the SDWA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Exceeds	Special Source
Chlorine (as Cl ₂)	4	4	1	1	1.1	2011	No
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.68	0.08	1.39	2011	No
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2011	No
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.6	0.1	1.2	2011	No
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	1.5	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range	Sample	Exceeds	Special Source
Lead - action level at consumer tap (ppb)	0	1.5	1	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer tap (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0	2010	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Unit Description	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
N/A	N/A, not applicable
NR	NR, Monitoring not required, but recommended

Reporting Metric	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG is allowed for a maximum of once.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as strict as feasible, taking the best available treatment technology into account.
AT	Action Treatment: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
CT	Chlorine Treatment: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or an action level or other requirement under certain conditions.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is compelling evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MTR	MSM: Maximum Contaminant Level
MPL	MCL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information: Please contact us at the address below.

Contact Name: Steve Womack
 Address:
 P.O. Box 920, RFD Simpson Hwy 149
 Maggie, MS 39111
 Phone: 601.849.4631
 Fax: 601.849.4632

Deliver payment to:

SMITH CROSSING WATER ASSN.
880 Hwy 149
PO Box 956
MAGEE, MS 39111
601-849-4631

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
PRESORTED
US POSTAGE PAID
ZIP CODE 39111
PERMIT # 71

Previous Balance: 0.00
WATER COMMER 92900-92900=0 17.50

Return this portion with payment.
Billed: 06/25

17.50 is due by 07/15

TOTAL NEW CHGS 06/25 17.50

17.50 is due by 07/15

Acct# 1024870
Last Pmt \$19.90 08/12
SIMPSON CO HEALTH DEPT

Acct# 1024870
2789 SIMPSON HWY 49 S

SIMPSON CO HEALTH DEPT
P O BOX 367
MAGEE MS 39111

2789 SIMPSON HWY 49 S
Consumer Confidence Report is available at the
office. Office will be closed July 4, 2012.

2012 JUN 27 AM 8:45

RECEIVED - WATER SUPPLY